Operation Desert Fox and has expanded its chemical and biological infrastructure under the cover of civilian production.

Baghdad has exceeded UN range limits of 150 km with its ballistic missiles and is working with unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), which allow for a more lethal means to deliver biological and, less likely, chemical warfare agents.

Although we assess that Saddam does not yet have nuclear weapons or sufficient material to make any, he remains intent on acquiring them. Most agencies assess that Baghdad started reconstituting its nuclear program about the time that UNSCOM inspectors departed—December 1998.

How quickly Iraq will obtain its first nuclear weapon depends on when it acquires sufficient weapons-grade fissile material.

If Baghdad acquires sufficient fissile material from abroad it could make a nuclear weapon within several months to a year.

Without such material from abroad, Iraq probably would not be able to make a weapon until 2007 to 2009, owing to inexperience in building and operating centrifuge facilities to produce highly enriched uranium and challenges in procuring the necessary equipment and expertise.

Most agencies believe that Saddam's personal interest in and Iraq's aggressive attempts to obtain high-strength aluminum tubes for centrifuge rotors—as well as Iraq's attempts to acquire magnets, high-speed balancing machines, and machine tools—provide compelling evidence that Saddam is reconstituting a uranium enrichment effort for Baghdad's nuclear weapons program. (DOE agrees that reconstitution of the nuclear program is underway but assesses that the tubes probably are not part of the program.)

Iraq's efforts to re-establish and enhance its cadre of weapons personnel as well as activities at several suspect nuclear sites further indicate that reconstitution is underway.

All agencies agree that about 25,000 centrifuges based on tubes of the size Iraq is trying to acquire would be capable of producing approximately two weapons' worth of highly enriched uranium per year.

In a much less likely scenario, Bagbdad could make enough fissile material for a nuclear weapon by 2005 to 2007 if it obtains suitable centrifuge tubes this year and has all the other materials and technological expertise necessary to build production-scale uranium enrichment facilities.

We assess that Baghdad has begun renewed production of mustard, sarin, GF (cyclosari), and VX; its capability probably is more limited now than it was at the time of the Gulf war, although VX production and agent storage life probably have been improved.

An array of clandestine reporting reveals that Baghdad has procured covertly the types and quantities of chemicals and equipment sufficient to allow limited CW agent production hidden within Iraq's legitimate chemical industry.

Although we have little specific information on Iraq's CW stockpile, Saddam probably has stocked at least 100 metric tons (MT) and possibly as much as 500 MT of CW agents—much of it added in the last year.

The Iraqis have experience in manufacturing CW bombs, artillery rockets, and projectiles. We assess that they possess CW bulk fills for SRBM warheads, including for a limited number of covertly stored Scuds, possibly a few with extended ranges.

We judge that all key aspects—R&D, production, and weaponization—of Iraq's offensive BW program are active and that most elements are larger and more advanced than they were before the Gulf war.

We judge Iraq has some lethal and incapacitating BW agents and is capable of quickly producing and weaponizing a variety of such agents, including anthrax, for delivery by bombs, missiles, aerial sprayers, and covert operatives.

Chances are even that smallpox is part of Iraq's offensive BW program.

Baghdad probably has developed genetically engineered BW agents.

Bagbdad has established a large-scale, redundant, and concealed BW agent production capability.

Baghdad has mobile facilities for producing bacterial and toxin BW agents; these facilities can evade detection and are highly survivable. Within three to six months* these units probably could produce an amount of agent equal to the total that Iraq produced in the years prior to the Gulf war.

Iraq maintains a small missile force and several development programs, including for a UAV probably intended to deliver biological warfare agent.

Gaps in Iraqi accounting to UNSCOM suggest that Saddam retains a covert force of up to a few dozen Scud-variant SRBMs with ranges of 650 to 900 km.

Iraq is deploying its new al-Samoud and Ababi–100 SRBMs, which are capable of flying beyond the UN-authorized 150–km range limit; Iraq has tested an al-Samoud variant beyond 150 km—perhaps as far as 300 km,

Baghdad's UAVs could threaten Iraq's neighbors, U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf, and if brought close to, or into, the United States, the U.S. Homeland.

An Iraqi UAV procurement network attempted to procure commercially available route planning software and an associated topographic database that would be able to support targeting of the United States, according to analysis of special intelligence.

The Director, Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance, U.S. Air Force, does not agree that Iraq is developing UAVs primarily intended to be delivery platforms for chemical and biological warfare (CBW) agents. The small size of Iraq's new UAV strongly suggests a primary role of reconnaissance, although CBW delivery is an inherent capability.

Iraq is developing medium-range ballistic missile capabilities, largely through foreign assistance in building specialized facilities, including a test stand for engines more powerful than those in its current missile force.

We have low confidence in our ability to assess when Saddam would use WMD.

Saddam could decide to use chemical and biological warfare (CBW) preemptively against U.S. forces, friends, and allies in the region in an attempt to disrupt U.S. war preparations and undermine the political will of the Coalition.

[Corrected per Errata sheet issued in October 2002]

Saddam might use CBW after an initial advance into Iraqi territory, but early use of WMD could foreclose diplomatic options for stalling the US advance.

He probably would use CBW when be perceived he irretrievably had lost control of the military and security situation, but we are unlikely to know when Saddam reaches that point.

We judge that Saddam would be more likely to use chemical weapons than biological weapons on the battlefield.

Saddam historically has maintained tight control over the use of WMD; however, he probably has provided contingency instructions to his commanders to use CBW in specific circumstances.

Baghdad for now appears to be drawing a line short of conducting terrorist attacks with conventional or CBW against the United States, fearing that exposure of Iraqi involvement would provide Washington a stronger cause for making war.

Iraq probably would attempt clandestine attacks against the U.S. Homeland if Baghdad feared an attack that threatened the survival of the regime were imminent or unavoidable, or possibly for revenge. Such attacks—more likely with biological than chemical agents—probably would be carried out by special forces or intelligence operatives.

The Iraqi Intelligence Service (IIS) probably has been directed to conduct clandestine attacks against US and Allied interests in the Middle East in the event the United States takes action against Iraq. The US probably would be the primary means by which Iraq would attempt to conduct any CBW attacks on the US Homeland, although we have no specific intelligence information that Saddam's regime has directed attacks against US territory.

Saddam, if sufficiently desperate, might decide that only an organization such as al-Qaida—with worldwide reach and extensive terrorist infrastructure, and already engaged in a life-or-death struggle against the United States—could perpetrate the type of terrorist attack that be would hope to conduct.

In such circumstances, he might decide that the extreme step of assisting the Islamist terrorists in conducting a CBW attack against the United States would be his last chance to exact vengeance by taking a large number of victims with him.

CONGRATULATING OF THE CITY OF TEMPE, ARIZONA

HON. J. D. HAYWORTH

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. HAYWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the City of Tempe, Arizona, one of ten communities in the United States selected to receive an All-America City Award from the National Civic League. The All-America City program recognizes civic excellence in communities in which citizens, government, businesses and non-profit organizations work together to address critical local issues.

This award is yet another recognition of what Tempe has achieved through innovative public-private partnerships that have made it one of the nation's finest cities. Dynamic collaboration on the three projects presented—Tempe Town Lake, Riverside Sunset Neighborhood and the Tumbleweed Youth Services—has enabled the city to successfully address important issues like crime, education and poverty. In this respect, Tempe is certainly a model for other cities.

Tempe Town Lake was a dry riverbed and crime magnet that has been cleaned up and is now the location of community festivals, athletic and cultural events, and development. Additionally, partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will restore 170 acres into a natural habitat preserve.

To address the decline of the Sunset/Riverside Neighborhood, the city developed a series of partnerships with organizations and groups such as the Boys and Girls Club, the Riverside/Sunset Neighborhood Association, Scales Elementary School, and the Arizona State University College of Nursing. This collaboration successfully revitalized the neighborhood by building the Westside Multigenerational Center and offering numerous services including crime prevention services and new housing.

The final project recognized for its outstanding contribution to the community of Tempe is one that is close to my heart because we had to defend it when its mission came under attack. The Thomas J. Pappas School for the Homeless is not only an outstanding success as an educational institution, it is currently expanding its facilities to teach, feed and clothe even more homeless children. Moreover, the Pappas School, Tumbleweed Youth Services, the Tempe Community Council, and the First Congregational Church partnered to create Tempe's first homeless resource center for teens.

Mr. Speaker, through commitment to collaboration between the private and public sector, the City of Tempe has once again proven itself to be a model community. Mayor Neil Giuliano also deserves commendation for his leadership of the Tempe delegation as well as his work to encourage private sector investment in, and cooperation with, the City of Tempe.

I am proud to represent this great community and I am honored to co-sponsor House Concurrent Resolution 230 congratulating each of the All-America cities for their exemplary grassroots community-oriented problem solving efforts. Please join me in congratulating the City of Tempe and all of the 2003 All-America cities.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JIM GRAY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before this body of Congress and this nation today to recognize the many years of public service that Jim Gray of Alamosa, Colorado has devoted to our state. Jim's selfless contributions to his community as a member of the San Luis Valley Hospital's Board of Directors and as a local fireman have helped secure the health and lives of countless Coloradans. On his retirement, I am honored to speak of his accomplishments here today.

Jim joined the San Luis Valley Hospital Board in 1969, serving for thirty-four years. Some of the most notable improvements to the hospital and the quality of care provided there occurred during Jim's tenure as Chairman of the Board. Jim was instrumental in adding physicians to the board, providing doctors with a voice in the overall operation of the hospital.

While running his own business and serving the hospital, Jim also volunteered for more than twenty years as a fireman, retiring as Captain in 1979. He volunteered for the sole purpose of helping others, working to keep the community he loved safe.

Mr. Speaker, it is my sincere pleasure to pay tribute to Jim Gray before this body of Congress and this nation. I join with my colleagues here today in applauding Jim's civic-mindedness, and I am proud to bring Jim's years of service to the attention of my colleagues in this House today. Thank you, Jim, for the service you have provided our community, and I wish you the best in your future endeavors.

HONORING KAITLIN KELLY SHARKEY OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, athletics and leadership, that I am proud to salute Kaitlin Kelly Sharkey, a 2003 graduate summa cum laude of Northwest High School in Jackson, Michigan. Kaitlin is an exceptional individual and possesses an outstanding record of achievement in her academic career. Valedictorian of her class with a 4.0 grade point average, Kaitlin was also vice president of the senior class, secretary of the National Honor Society, and captain of the school's winning Social Studies team in the Jackson County Academic Games.

Throughout her high school career, Kaitlin has also excelled in athletics—earning 10 Varsity letters and the prestigious 12 Season Award for participating in 3 sports all 4 years in high school. As captain of her tennis and volleyball teams she received all-area and MVP honors. She also played three seasons at second base for the Mounties varsity softball team, earning honorable mention all conference her senior year. She received the Marine Corps Scholar Athlete Award and was selected 2003 Female Athlete of the year.

She devoted her energies to community service as well—as a member of a student advisory council for drug education and a first grade religious instruction teacher. She was awarded the Meijier Dignity and Respect Award.

Therefore, on behalf of the Congress of the United States, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending our highest praise to Kaitlin Kelly Sharkey. To this remarkable young woman, we extend heartfelt good wishes as she pursues her educational goals and for all her future endeavors.

HONORING MEGHAN MAYDAY OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 21, 2003

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect for the outstanding record of excellence she has compiled in academics, athletics and leadership, that I am proud to salute Meghan Mayday, a 2003 graduate of Hanover-Horton High School in Jackson, Michigan.

Meghan is an exceptional individual and possesses an outstanding record of achievement in her academic career. A member of the Hanover-Horton National Honor Society, Meghan enjoyed an active and fruitful high school experience—participating in school plays; concert, marching and pep bands; basketball and golf. But it was in track, specifically running cross country, that Meghan has demonstrated her exceptional will to succeed. Quite simply, she decided she was going to be a successful cross country runner and she did it. To quote her coach, Dean Blackedge, ''Mighan willed herself to be great.'' Having started to season without having run a single varsity race, Megan finished it as an All-American. She is the first runner at Havover-Horton High School to win a regional meet, and the first athletic at the school to earn All-American status. A leader who inspires others to go give their best, she captained both the cross country and track teams. She's been honored by the U.S. Marines as a Distinguished Athlete, and named Female Athlete of the Year.

Therefore, on behalf of the Congress of the United States, I am proud to join with her many admirers in extending praise to Meghan Mayday. To the remarkable young woman, we extend heartfelt good wishes as she pursues her educational goals and for all her future endeavors.